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THE CHARITABLE CZARINA.
It is interesting to learn that the
Empress of Russia dispenses so much
charity as to require her to employ
a woman secretary, bearing the
title of mistress of the imperial chari-
ty, whose office is to disburse and
control the employment of her majesty's
charity.

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

Unseating of Bob Finds No Supporters.

PROTEST WAS RECEIVED

Statesmen Hopeful of Experiment With Porto Rico Labor Here.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The formal protest against the seating of Robert W. Wilcox as delegate from the Territory, which is signed by A. B. Loebenstein and A. N. Kepoika, has at last been received by Congress and is in the hands of the committee on elections. That it will have little effect seems assured, for there seems to be a feeling that there should be no advantage taken of the failure to elect a Republican since there was not even unity among the Republicans in the city of Honolulu. One of the most consistent friends of Hawaii, a man who has visited the islands and who fought on the floor and in committee for all that was given to the Territory in the way of advanced government, cited the fact that the Republicans had been derelict in their duty and that in his opinion and that of some of his correspondents there would be no reason to believe that the party would get together to support the administration, and therefore little consideration should be paid to any claims set forth by them.

Even such a conservative man as Congressman Hitt of Illinois, whose friendship and loyalty to the islands may not be questioned, seems to have little heart to take up the cudgels further when the people who have been so greatly benefited did not get together and work for the good of the islands. He will not fight Wilcox, but on the contrary believes that there will be no foolishness displayed by the delegate when he gets here. Mr. Hitt was outspoken in his denunciation of the man who had scratched the Republican ticket and thus may have aided in the election of the independent candidate, but said that he would not take any active part in the Hawaiian legislation except where it came before his committee, for the reason that he did not think that there would be necessary any hard work since the islands would have a man on the floor of the House.

The Coast papers will tell of the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the permanent seat of government in this city on December 12th, but they will not perhaps say that in all the preliminary arrangements there was an entire overlooking of the Territory of Hawaii. The committee having the affair in charge is made up of a member from each of the other States and presumably from the Territories. But although Alaska was given place the new Territory of Hawaii was overlooked entirely. Then when the time came that this was discovered by the Advertiser and called to the attention of the committee there was no chance for the selection of a man who could serve. An effort was made to have Hon. William G. Irwin come from San Francisco for the occasion, but he was to sail on the same day as the ceremony and had to decline. A general search for the whereabouts of a Hawaiian was made but up to the time of this letter there was no one on hand to take the place.

That portion of the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury which pertains to public buildings for Honolulu and Hilo has been taken up by the members of the committee on public buildings and grounds and will receive early attention. There will be in all probability no public building bill this session, but the committee will in all probability take steps to introduce such bills from time to time as they think most meritorious and there may be several of those measures which will be put through at this session.

The first of the shipment of Porto Ricans has been made and although the yellow press attempted to make capital out of it there is nothing here

but a feeling of relief that the way is opened for the men rendered destitute by the breaking up of the plantations on the islands to make new homes for themselves in the Pacific. At the Department of Immigration there is no feeling that the taking of such laborers will bring about any clash with authorities. The agent of the bureau, Mr. Joshua K. Brown has been here recently in consultation with the head of the bureau and he will not in any way take part in an attempt to keep out these Porto Ricans or any others who may follow.

The Geary exclusion law, which expires in two years, will be introduced in the next Congress by Congressman Kahn of California as soon as the first session meets. He was ready to introduce the bill to re-enact the legislation at this session but saw that he had no chance for its passage and so gave over his intention.

W. C. T. U.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The next convention of the National W. C. T. U. will be held in Fort Worth, Texas, if suitable railroad accommodations can be obtained. This was decided last night by the national officers of the organization, who are staying at Rest Cottage, Evanston. It was also decided to inaugurate a movement to have September 28, Frances Willard's birthday, observed in the public schools of the country by having an hour set apart for reading concerning the life and work of Miss Willard. Miss Anna Gordan, national vice president, and Mrs. Susanna Frye, national secretary, were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the starting of an institution for the training of W. C. T. U.

ARBUCKLES AND SUGAR TRUST

Another Big War Likely to Break Out Between Them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Times prints the following: New opposition to the American Sugar Refining Company is developing. It comes from two sources. The twofold opposition comes first from the Arbuckles and second from Philadelphia interests and is admitted by Herman Sietelken, who is at the head of the American Company's coffee business and who is generally credited with being closer to President Havemeyer than any other man in the trade.

Briefly outlined, it may be said that the plan of the Arbuckles is to build a new refinery equal in capacity and every other respect to and adjoining the present one in Brooklyn. So far as the Philadelphia opposition is concerned, not much of a definite nature is known. At the office of Arbuckle Brothers James N. Jarvis said: "I refuse absolutely to talk on the matter."

A LEMON CONTEST.

California and Sicily Fruit to be Tested for Acid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Importers of lemons will have analytical test made to show the relative quantities of citric acid contained in the imported fruit as compared with the California product. This is the latest development in the controversy between importers and handlers of domestic lemons, which arose over a test of California lemons by the California Fruit Company, and which showed, according to claims of that company, that the domestic fruit contained a larger percentage of citric acid than imported lemons. Importers, it seems, are by no means satisfied with the Earl test, and accordingly will make a counter test. S. Salita, a large importer, said that he had Krone Brothers of this city select twelve lemons as a representative lot from a California production, and also twelve Sicilian lemons from a representative importation. These, Mr. Salita said, had been given to an expert chemist to make an analysis, "in order to secure a perfectly fair and impartial test," as to the relative amount of citric acid contained in the two lots.

McCoy-Cornelle.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—According to a dispatch from London it is reported Charles (Kid) McCoy and Margaret Cornelle, the music hall singer, were married early this week. Neither will affirm nor deny the rumor.

WM. J. BRYAN GOING INTO NEWSPAPER BUSINESS

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 15.—Wm. J. Bryan gave out the following interview today:
"I have for several years had in contemplation the establishment of a weekly newspaper and this seems an opportune time for undertaking it. Intending to devote my life to the study and discussion of public questions, I have taken this method because it will best accomplish the purpose which I have in view. Through a paper I will be able to keep in touch with social, economic and political problems. The paper will at the same time, if successful, provide an income sufficient for my pecuniary needs and this kind of work will allow me more time with my family than I have been able to enjoy for several years past."
"I expect to lecture occasionally, especially in college towns, where I can speak to students, but my principal work will be done with the pen, or perhaps I should say, with the pencil."
"The paper will be called the 'Commoner' and will defend the principles set forth in the communications as city platform. I shall be publisher and editor and Lincoln will be the place of publication."

TO DEFEND THE CANAL

Hay-Pauncufote Treaty Amended.

BY A BIG MAJORITY

Morgan Says the Canal Bill is Safe --Comment on the Senate's Procedure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In accordance with a previous agreement the Senate in executive session took a vote at 3 o'clock today on the amendment to the Hay-Pauncufote treaty authorizing the United States to defend its interests in the canal. The Senate did not close its doors until 2 o'clock and there was then left only one hour's time for discussion of the provisions of the amendment. The vote was taken by ayes and noes, 65 votes being cast in favor of the amendment and 18 against it. The negative votes were as follows: Baird, Beveridge, Frye, Foster, Hansbrough, Lindsay, Mason, McCumber, McEnery, McBride, Morgan, Money, Stewart, Tillman, Wellington, Wolcott and Gallinger.

After the amendment offered by the committee was passed upon various other amendments received the attention of the Senate for a brief time, but none of them was acted upon. The committee amendment which was adopted is a provision to be inserted after section 5 of article 2 of the treaty and is as follows:

"It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections numbered one, two, three, four and five of this article shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

The committee amendment no sooner had been adopted than various Senators took the floor to suggest further amendments. The amendment which probably attracted most attention was offered by Senator Elkins.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today held a special meeting and decided to recommend further amendments of the Hay-Pauncufote treaty. The committee adopted an amendment suggested by Senator Foraker, which declares that the Hay-Pauncufote treaty supersedes the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and also strikes out of the Hay-Pauncufote agreement article 3, which permits the submission of the Hay-Pauncufote treaty to other powers and invites their acceptance of it.

The action of the committee on foreign relations took place after a prolonged conference of Senators especially interested in the Hay-Pauncufote treaty. The Republican members announced that they were prepared to amend the treaty on the lines of the Foraker suggestion; that they considered this amendment comprehensive enough to meet all demands and that they would do no more. The Foraker amendment was accordingly agreed to.

The importance of the treaty relating to pending legislation was considered and a decision was arrived at to press the treaty to a vote if possible. It was also decided that it would be difficult to get it through without still further amendment, and the Foraker amendment was suggested as meeting all objections. The President and Secretary Hay were also consulted, with reference to the advisability of further amending the treaty, by Senators Lodge and Foraker, who called upon them before coming to the capitol today.

Unless amended beyond any degree proposed in the Senate by the respective leaders and resolved into such form as to make it an absolutely disinterested matter to be communicated, the pending Hay-Pauncufote treaty will be submitted to the British Government by the President. The communication will be entirely pro forma, for the administration has not the slightest idea that the convention will be adopted by the British Government. If this belief is well founded, then the document will go into the limbo of treaties that failed of ratification, its position comparing in some degree with the Olney-Pauncufote arbitration treaty.

Any expectation that the action of the Senate yesterday upon the Davis amendment to the treaty would result in the immediate retirement of Secretary Hay from the Cabinet is negated by the fact that the Secretary has not resigned and, according to his own statement, will not leave the Cabinet at present.

MORGAN ON CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—From a source close to Senator Morgan it is learned that the Hay-Pauncufote treaty is practically certain of passage. This view is also entertained by Senator Perkins, who said tonight that he believed the treaty would be ratified.

be amended out of all semblance of itself by those who do not wish to see it ratified. However, I hope to see the treaty ratified with only such amendments as have been agreed to, that is, striking out section 3 and the insertion in its proper place of a clause specifically abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

Senator Baird not only voted against the amendment to the treaty, but submitted for the Senators' edification the views expressed by Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, who in 1850 was one of the eight Senators voting against the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Douglas declared that his reason was that the treaty was a mischievous alliance with Great Britain which would be sure to plague the United States sooner or later. His words uttered in 1850 read now like a prophecy. Senator Baird declines to discuss his attitude, but he assured an intimate friend that he would vote for the treaty as amended in order to secure the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal.

Indians Blown Up.

CANNONBALL, N. D., Dec. 15.—An Indian family consisting of father, mother and four children, was burned to death last night by the explosion of a can of gasoline. Another family of father, mother and one child, is frightfully burned and will probably die. The Benton Transportation Company had five tanks of gasoline on the river bank at Cannonball awaiting a boat. The tank caved in and all the oil went into the river. One tank was saved by an Indian. Last night an Indian named War Bonnet, supposing the tank contained kerosene, lit a match to fill a measure when the explosion took place.

BIG STORM AT SAN FRANCISCO

A Sixty Mile an Hour Wind With Lightning Trim-mings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Not for many years has San Francisco been so completely cut off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world as on yesterday, when a sixty-mile-an-hour wind raged for a few minutes. The wind storm was accompanied by thunder and lightning and torrents of rain and though it lasted but a short time, it left telegraph and telephone wires in a sadly demoralized condition. For the first time on record lightning caused damage in San Francisco. A big steel gas tank was struck by a bolt, the gas in the tank caught fire and the structure collapsed. The loss to the gas company will be about \$5,000. A few flimsy houses were blown down, but no one in this city was hurt. At Sallinas, Mrs. King was blown from the top of a windmill and was killed. Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda also suffered from the wind.

The average velocity of the wind during the storm was forty miles an hour, though for one minute it jumped to sixty miles.

CALL FOR A WAR VESSEL

Missionaries' Lives Are Endangered by a New Hebrides Rising.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—According to a Washington dispatch to the Times, the Rev. James F. Hill of Cannonsburg, Pa., has asked the President and Secretaries Hay and Long to have a war ship sent to the New Hebrides.

Mr. Hill, who is a member of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was accompanied by Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hill says an uprising of the heathen natives against the Christian natives is threatened. He says that the unconverted savages number 60,000 and the converts are not over 20,000 strong. Mr. Hill asserts that the lives and property of the American missionaries in the islands are in danger. The President advised Mr. Hill to draw up a statement of the case and promised that it would be submitted to the next Cabinet meeting.

NEW OVERLAND ROAD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A special to the Tribune from St. Paul, Minn., says: "A telegram from New York received last night, affirms that James J. Hill has resigned the presidency of the Great Northern Railway to devote his time to his work as chairman of the board of directors. It is also said that Mr. Hill will become a director of the St. Paul road, which would form a missing link in the chain with which Hill and J. P. Morgan will control trans-continental traffic."

M'LEAN MILLIONS NOT FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—By the terms of the will of the late Mrs. Washington McLean, which was probated today, Admiral Dewey, who married Mrs. Hazen, a daughter of Mrs. McLean, can never hope to enjoy one cent of the McLean millions. And, what is more, his son cannot. Unless there be issue from the Admiral's marriage with Mrs. Hazen, her share in her mother's estate will revert to the other lineal descendants of Washington McLean.

A BRITISH DISASTER

Queen's Forces Badly Used.

VICTORY FOR BURGHERS

18 Officers and 555 Men are Missing and Probably Have Been Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Daily Express publishes a rumor of a serious disaster to the British arms. According to this report the Boers attacked the camp of General Clements, in the Barberton district, capturing the camp, killing a number of British officers and taking prisoners all the British troops, including four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

The story is not confirmed in any quarter and is not generally believed.

TRUE, NEVERTHELESS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lord Kitchener reports that eighteen officers and 555 men are missing from General Clement's force. They consist of four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers. Judging from the message these were captured by the Boers. Clement's casualties December 13 amounted to five officers and nine men killed and many apparently wounded.

TEXT OF MESSAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lord Kitchener's message to the War Office is as follows:

PRETORIA, Dec. 14.—Clements brought in his force to Commando Nek unopposed. The casualties were, I regret say, heavy. Killed, five officers and nine of other ranks; missing, eighteen officers and 555 of other ranks. These latter were four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who were stationed on the hill, and some yeomanry and other details sent up to support them. Names and nature of wounds are being telegraphed from Cape Town. Broadwood's brigade took no part in the engagement. The Boers suffered severely. Knox drove De Wet north to the Thabanchu-Ladybrand line which was held by our troops. De Wet's force, about 3,000 strong, made several attempts to get through during the day, assisted by a force of Boers operating from the north. These attacks were driven back, though some of the Boers from the south were able to get through the line.

Wiring late December 14, Lord Kitchener reports that while passing the lines in the neighborhood of Thabanchu, De Wet's force lost considerably. The South African Light Horse and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry captured a 15-pounder, taken at Dewetsdorp, a pom-pom and several wagons with ammunition, twenty-two prisoners and some horses and mules. A portion of the enemy has not been able to pass north.

KRUEGER HEARS NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Krueger and Dr. Leyds, who dined this (Friday) evening at the palace, says the correspondent of the Daily Mail at the Hague, on hearing of the British disaster at Noitgedacht, were quite moved. Mr. Krueger said he thought the English would break their necks on the Magaliesberg and he reassured his complete confidence in ultimately forcing England to initiate an acceptable settlement.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The St. James Gazette holds Buller alone blameable for the disasters of the Tugela campaign and says:

"When comparable blunders occurred in the navy a court-martial meted out justice. Why, therefore, should not the same rule hold good in the army?" The public apparently is little affected by the fresh troubles. Soldiers are still eager to go to South Africa, the news from the Magaliesberg having resulted in offers of volunteer regiments to proceed to the front.

In contrast with the apparent insufficiency of troops to master the situation in South Africa comes a revelation of the military resources at home still at the disposition of the Government in today's announcement that 46,000 troops will be sent from Aldershot to London to participate in Lord Roberts' triumphal entry January 3.

M'LEAN MILLIONS NOT FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY

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